

Ciudadanía: derechos y responsabilidades de mujeres y hombres jóvenes en un contexto de violencia estructural*

Citizenship: rights and responsibilities of young women and men in a context of structural violence

Sergio Pacheco González

Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, México

sergio.pacheco@uacj.mx

Resumen

Asumiendo que el concepto de ciudadanía alude a derechos y responsabilidades, en este texto se presentan los resultados de una exploración realizada con adolescentes y jóvenes residentes en Ciudad Juárez con la intención de ilustrar posibles semejanzas y diferencias que pudieran asociarse a su condición etaria y de género. Para ello, primero se presenta una breve descripción de la violencia estructural presente en el contexto juarense, seguido de un sucinto perfil de las juventudes en Ciudad Juárez. En el tercer apartado se describen los hallazgos obtenidos en el trabajo de campo, para concluir con un apartado donde se elabora una reflexión sobre los mismos.

Palabras clave: violencia estructural, juventudes, Ciudad Juárez, derechos, responsabilidades.

Abstract

Assuming that the concept of citizenship refers to rights and responsibilities, this text presents the results of a scan made with teens and young residents in Ciudad Juarez with

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the intention to illustrate possible similarities and differences which could be associated to their age status and gender. To do this, first is a brief description of the structural violence present in the context of Juárez, followed by a concise profile of youths in Ciudad Juárez. The third section describes findings from field work, to conclude with a paragraph which produces a reflection about them.

Key words: structural violence, youth, Ciudad Juárez, rights, responsibilities.

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Introduction

1. Structural violence and the context juareense

The World Health Organization (WHO) indicated, in its world report on violence and health 2002, that about 1.6 million people die each year around the world as a result of self-inflicted, interpersonal and collective violence. Violence is thus one of the main causes of mortality for the population between 15 and 44 years of age. Regarded as a problem of public health, WHO defines violence as:

The intentional use of force or physical power, fact or as a threat, against oneself, another person or a group or community, that causes or is likely to cause injury, death, psychological harm, developmental disorders or deprivation (2003, p. 5).

Moreover, the report on the world situation of road safety 2013, presented by WHO (2013), indicates that each year lost around 1.24 million lives because of traffic accidents and that "traffic injuries are the eighth causes world of death, and the first among 15 to 29 year olds". Mexico is, as typified country's median income, among the of higher rates of mortality from traffic accidents, estimated at "20.1 per 100 000, compared with 8.7 in the high-income and 18.3 in the low-income" (3). Already in the world report on traffic injury prevention (WHO, 2004) stated that 3000 people die each day because of injuries caused by

road incidents and by 2020 it is estimated that "traffic injuries are the third head of the global burden of disease and injury" (2).

In 2002, and around the world, men accounted for 73% of these victims, with an overall rate that nearly triples that of women (27.6 by 100 000 men against 10.4 per 100 000 women) and 70% of the years of life adjusted depending on disability (AVAD), data relevant when one considers the social and economic costs that represent the collision and subsequent injuries. Concerning the WHO estimates a cost at 1.5% of the gross national product in middle-income countries and 18 000 million per year the global cost.

The website of the World Health Organization stated in August 2012, on the occasion of the suicide prevention in the world nearly one million people commit suicide each year, representing a mortality rate of 16 people per 100 000 inhabitants. Moreover, this indicator has increased 60% over the past 45 years, representing in some countries the second cause of death in the age group of 10-24 years and the third in the group of 15-44 years. It also indicates that young men in the group at highest risk in a third of developing countries and even developed, with higher growth rates. For your consideration: "Suicide is a complex problem, which involves psychological, social, biological, cultural and environmental factors" and identified as the most common risk factors, consumption of legal and illegal drugs, mental illness, exercise violence and feelings or feelings of loss, which are linked to specific cultural and social contexts.

In Mexico a similar situation happens. In this regard, indicate Borges et al (2010), suicide rates per 100 000 population has increased by 275% between 1970 and 2007. For 2010, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) recorded 5012 suicides, ie , a rate of 4.5 suicides per 100,000 inhabitants. In the same year, in the state of Chihuahua 234 suicides were recorded, for a higher than the national rate of 6.9.

Contexts are relevant when considering, for example, the differences presented decreased death rates by age group and gender in Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to global data, which shows how the decline is greater mortality rates among women and the reverse trend in young men, so much so that the Human Development Network of the World Bank (HDN, for its acronym in English), in its report Global Burden: generate evidence to guide policies (2013) states that 15 to 19 years even mortality increases by 1%

"largely due to the death for injuries caused by traffic accidents and increased violence in the region" (21). In fact, INEGI data cited by the reporter Claudia Solera in *Excelsior*, November 20, 2010, realize that "being young Mexican man between 15 and 29 years raises three times the risk of dying, compared with a woman of the same age and similar conditions "(INPRO).

During the years of violence (2008-2012), murders spread to several municipalities in the state of Chihuahua, Juárez highlighting national and international level. Thus, of the 1 588 registered in the age group of 15-19 years in the reference period deaths, 62.4% occurred in the Juárez municipality. Considering the deaths homicides by INEGI, it appears that the state of Chihuahua went to record 518 cases in 2007 to add 19,962 between 2008 and 2012, with an annual average of 3992 people victimized, showing its highest level in 2010 6 407. This year is also the largest number of loss of life in Juárez, with 2918 according to data published by the Observatory on Citizen Security and Coexistence (2913) of the municipality, ie 45.5 %.

These data show that trends do not relate to particular situations, but structural conditions that are accentuated in populations with greater inequality and limited access to exercise of rights, as in Ciudad Juárez, where prevailing conditions of social vulnerability, which says Sáenz Lorite:

Must be understood as the context, the breeding ground for understanding the impact of a disaster, economic crisis, changes in the structure of populations, the reduction of human rights in a broad sense, the effects will be much more devastating the lower the resilience of the individual or society (2012, p. 10).

In the locality of reference, we discuss the risks related to exposure to unresolved or unanticipated socioeconomic and developmental factors, which are expressed in marginalized populations, poverty and urban expansion with increasing housing supply and the consequent demand for services, maintaining the backwardness oldest settlements and

where the access of girls to education is severely limited by the lack of spaces in the middle and higher levels. Similarly, the new century with rising unemployment, condition unknown in previous years in a city that had manifested full employment.

The manner in which economic activity was encouraged in this city, taking advantage of the vast array of cheap labor and transporting when there was enough reserve, keeping the minimum wage as the base income for the largest number of workers in the IME the provision of social housing with increasingly small away from the traditional centers of business and services, with an average of 9 degrees equivalent to study education, dimensions foreshadow the type of conditions that Johan Galtung defines violence, which it is "present when humans are influenced so that their actual somatic and mental realizations are below their potential realizations" (1995, p. 314). It is clear that they are not individual characteristics that support the decision of people to migrate from the center, south and southeast of the country, to join a city that offers employment opportunities and serious challenges for the integration of its social dynamics, without ignore its extreme climate.

In this sense, although the IMEI since its inception has been questioned by the working conditions offered, concessions and tax benefits received, the origin of their capital and the limited participation of national inputs in their products, you can not ignore their role as a driving force behind many other productive activities: transportation, banking and financial services, customs brokerage, construction of industrial buildings and housing, banking and business services, among others. Similarly, disenchantment with the results of political alternation and detachment to organize, is stimulated by certain managers IME and mismanagement of whites and corporate unions have managed a steady disaffiliation regarding citizenship traditional forms of organization, which has been partially covered by civil society organizations and various religious denominations. While the persistence of delays in the paving of streets and neighborhoods, providing security and opportunities for recreation and entertainment, generating a negative assessment of the political and administrative authorities of the three levels of government, legislative and even against the appliance justice, given the high levels of impunity prevailing in all crimes.

The above conditions prefigure the scenario of what Galtung considers structural violence, one that "is built into the structure, and manifests itself as unequal power and consequently as different life opportunities" (319-320). This type of violence is different from that proposed by the WHO, among other things, that there is an actor who can be directly attributed intention and the use of force, so the called structural or indirect violence, to illustrate what he considered an expression of social injustice.

The Social Worker and Master in Social Sciences, Gabriela Rotondi, states in his article weakened Citizenship: gender and citizenship, the following question: what do they mean various forms of participation in the construction of citizenship? (2003, p. 180). The question refers to the citizen status of women, who have agreed unequally and differentiated to such status. To the author: "The paradoxical statement" citizen woman 'usually ensnare in a vision of social relationships as equal, when in fact they have specifically unequal and socially constructed "(Rotondi, 2003, p. 169). In this case, we restate the question: what are the implications of vulnerability and social injustice for the construction of citizenship? Let's add one more: how do they affect the opportunities for participation of the young people? In this regard, Tortosa and Parra (2003) provide elements to understand how youths are affected in the context of structural violence, as this:

...refers to the existence of a conflict between two or more social groups (usually characterized in terms of gender, ethnicity, class or age) where the distribution, access or the ability to use certain resources are systematically favor any of the parties to the detriment of the other. The usefulness of the term 'structural violence' is the recognition of the existence of a conflict in the use of material resources and social (2003, p. 242).

Moreover, the categories listed are associated with the construction of a social enemy, a population group that is not conceived as subject, but considered a risk group is transformed into one of risk: "Gender, class, nation, 'race 'interest group are the fields in which an enemy usually appears because this meets their interests systematically at the expense of another "(Tortosa, 2003, p. 180). In this regard, they indicate Larrain and Rodriguez (1993): "The VE [structural violence] is present in political, economic and social systems that maintain the oppression of certain people who are denied social, political and

economic benefits, making more vulnerable to suffering and death "(202). As Pacheco and Small (2011) point out, these are the conditions in Ciudad Juarez with thousands of young people excluded from school education, the formal work fairly compensated, physical and mental health as well as the use and exploitation of free time, before becoming victims and perpetrators: risk factor for others and for themselves.

Neoliberalism has been established in general terms as dominant in the world, with effects in the social sphere are fully recognized in Latin America, allowing Rotondi point:

The discussion of the concept of citizenship is at the heart of the debate on the social question, that is, in the middle of the controversy over the long-term unemployment, job insecurity and new and old forms of inequality. We face, in Latin American societies, the paradox of democratic societies with citizens / or rated as citizens / as incomplete / as, ie, false or citizens who can not fully exercise the attributes corresponding to that condition (2000, p. 176).

If one considers that the legal and socially recognized for income and by access to these goods and services forms is labor, wages and benefits are related to the skills, abilities and experience for their performance achieved, then the situationThey are the young people is not the most promising given the current circumstances. In this regard, Hernandez Laos anticipated in demographic and economic foresight of Mexico (2000), study prepared for the National Population Council, the following:

It is found that, even under relatively optimistic growth scenarios, the Mexican economy can not generate enough jobs paid for the number of new entrants to the labor force expected on the horizon prospectively (2015), and although the relative incidence of poverty and extreme poverty could be reduced, the absolute number of people living in conditions of deprivation could increase significantly in the near future, no shows rapid economic growth and a gradual process of redistribution of household income (sp).

And 1.1 million more people seek placed annually in the labor market, so that the Mexican economy would have enabled an equivalent number of jobs (Hernández, 2000: sp), a goal that has been sought but not reached by the heads of federal executive since 2000. Moreover, in this context, the transition from an economic environment which prevailed occupation rate close to full employment, a period that records the loss of thousands of jobs occurs:

In the municipality of Juárez in October 2000 they were registered 434,349 insured by the IMSS, of which 295,557 were in the processing industry represents 68.1% of all insured and 67.2% of total industry insured level state. This was the period of greatest expansion of maquiladora employment in later years as the effects of the economic slowdown in the United States would be.

By June 2003, the IMSS for the municipality of Juárez were 329,470 and the processing industry 198,071 policyholders, these represented 60.1% of total insured in the city in less than three years were lost 104 879 , of which 97,486 corresponded to the processing industry, ie 92.9% of the jobs lost were maquiladora (IMIP-Secretariat of Industrial Development, s.a., p. 25).

Since 2008, murders of men and women are increased under the Joint Operation Chihuahua, government strategy to tackle organized crime and drug trafficking. So aggressive the intervention of the security forces and the army, which in the period January 2008 to July 2012, only have 101 days in which they had not presented killings, highlighting the year 2010, which had only seven register these days without bloodshed.

This perspective is understood better if the data provided in the report Childhood Account in the Northern Border 2008, in which an improvement in the indicator which refers to the murder of teenagers stood out are taken into account: "Chihuahua is the state worst ranking with a rate of 15.6 teenagers killed per 100 thousand. This figure is more than double the national average (5.7), however, it decreased from 22.2 in 2000 to 15.6 in 2005 ". (Elba Martha Figueroa, El Diario, September 12, 2008). This decrease was altered and reversed

from 2008, so that from 2008 to 2011, 1121 killings of children under 19 years are recorded, representing the youth of 15-19 years, 88% of cases. This fact is of utmost importance in the case of young people, especially in conditions like those prevailing in this city, similar to those reported by Krauskopf:

In the structural risk include 1) migration and acculturation as a form of youth expulsion for lack of opportunities, 2) risky, unprotected, military environments, criminalizing; 3) the territories where positive collective identity is denied socially; 4) the lack of spaces for the incorporation of skills and abilities to the progression of the quality of life and social inclusion; 5) The lack of spaces for expression and legitimate youth participation; 6) the street as a fundamental space for socialization and learning; 7) the social perception of the youth stigmatized; 8) the stigmatization of poverty and youth violence and crime; 9) resocialization in prison; 10) the absence of institutions for the protection and development (2006, p. 27).

Femicide, the murder of women by men as an act of power made possible by the historical, social and cultural conditions that have favored inequality in gender relations is an undeniable fact in Ciudad Juarez, as it is in various institutions Mexico, which demands preventive action and, above all, justice. However, it should not be ignored that some men kill each other and constructed as such it is they who commit violence against women and other men. For example, Ravelo and Sanchez suggest:

This phenomenon of misogyny (which is not unique to this place) Ciudad Juarez makes a place of permanent risk and danger. To these must be added the murders of men, which can occur in a ratio of three to one with respect to women, although these murders there is little research despite the numbers involved in violent deaths where the degree of homicidal violence in this region is high (2007, p. 221).

Undoubtedly, these observations are overwhelmed by recent events, such as the first elaborations from the city government conducted to understand the phenomenon of gangs. To this effect, the ephemeral Municipal Public Security Institute, points out in his study on gangs:

The ages of the young people involved in these organizations range from 10 or 11 years and may stay there until age 25. They are usually young people who leave school and whose degrees do not exceed the secondary school level, in a few cases they are young people who have started upper secondary education, but also not conclude. The main reason they stop attending educational institutions is permanent suspension that these institutions give them as a punishment for bad behavior. After that, their chances of joining academic training again are virtually nil (2004, pp. 7-8).

The current problem that exists in Ciudad Juarez requires consideration of multiple factors to address and explain the conditions of structural violence faced by young people by a lack of school, work and the lack of spaces recreation opportunities as analyzed in the study *Exercise of masculinity in young Juarez and risk conditions in a context of structural violence* (2010), conducted in four low-income areas of the city. Let us now expressing young people.

2. Young people in Ciudad Juarez

According to the Census of Population and Housing, 2010 (INEGI), in the municipality of Juárez 39.1% (1,332,131) of the 3,406,465 inhabitants of the state are concentrated. From 1995 to 2010, the percentage of young people has declined five years after five years, from constituting 33.1% of the population in 1995 to 26% in 2010. The most notable drop came in 2005, when it fell 4.26 percentage points to previous five years. However, the number of young people increased from 333,537 in 1995 to 355,108 in 2000 to drop to 337,421 in 2005 and 329,327 in 2010. That is, in the last year the population of 15-29 years represented only 98.7% of that recorded in 1995, with a greater number of men in all periods. In Ciudad Juarez, the county seat in 2010 residing 1,321,004 people, representing

99% of the total population in the municipality. Young people between 15 and 29 increased by 6.9% from 1995 to 2000, down 4.5% in 2005. These data are relevant, taking into account the loss of lives of young men and women in space-time of the violence.

In terms of road incidents, as indicated by the Observatory of Citizen Security and Coexistence in the Municipality of Juarez, "as occurs in other countries, are men between 15 and 44 years who are responsible for most incidents" (2013, p. 6), and these "one of the top 10 causes of death and the leading cause of death for children aged 1-14 years in the municipality of Juarez" (10). Regarding suicide, these are presented in the 2009-2012 period, criteria, from 10 years of age, accounting for 113 cases (91 males and 22 females), representing 39.8% of the total in the period, a ratio of 5 men on average per woman (Table 5) according to the Observatory with data from the Sanitary District II.

As already indicated, Ciudad Juarez has been identified as the place where the femicide are presented. No objective of this paper is to delve into this condition, but is relevant to approximate a look at the violence perpetrated against women in this context and which the history of the creation highlights the February 18, 2004, of the Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence Against Women in Ciudad Juarez, having among its objectives:

Promote to the appropriate authorities, in regard to the subject matter of this Decree, effective access of victims to comprehensive justice, including, inter alia, investigating and punishing those responsible, reparations and measures to prevent repeat the facts and guarantee the right to truth (DOF, 2004: Artículo Segundo, Fracción II).

This committee is replaced, from 1 June 2009, by the National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women (CONAVIM), which is responsible for coordinating actions aimed at preventing and reducing violence in the country comply with international commitments assumed by Mexico and comply with the provisions of the General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence, as stated on their website (http://www.conavim.gob.mx/es/CONAVIM/Quienes_Somos).

Various organizations have addressed prevent, treat and monitor this issue. Recently, the March 26, 2012, the Women's Justice Center in Ciudad Juarez (CJMJZ) took office, and

like the other existing centers in Mexico, "was created in response to the lack of access to justice women face in our country in order to provide comprehensive victim of violence "manner. In this sense, the data presented by the Observatory CJMJZ indicate that "in the age range of 16-45 years old, 60 women out of 10 000 residents in Juarez suffer some kind of violence, emphasizing as age group most the vulnerable 26 to 35 years, with a rate of 70 women per 10 000 "(2013, p. 43). Followed by the age range of 16-25 years, with a rate of 55 women per 10,000.

In education, the percentage of absorption in secondary (primary level graduates who manage to enter the immediate superior) in the 2012-2013 school year for the state of Chihuahua is 93.6% below the national average (96.9%) and only than Chiapas (90.0%) and Guerrero (92.6%), while coverage is 91.4%. Similarly, it is considered a state with low completion rate (83.1%) and high school drop (5.6%); in both cases the men recorded the most unfavorable data: 79.5% of terminal effectiveness against 86.8% of women, while the drop in men is 6.9% and 4.2% in women (SEP, 2013).

As can be seen, young men and women face adverse conditions in some areas, expression of the difficulties of access to the exercise of rights. As described, structural violence is the context of social vulnerability of the inhabitants of this city do their everyday life. In the case of Ciudad Juarez, the years of violence have involved greater vulnerability for young people. In this regard, two of the items listed by Krauskopf are clearly shown in the present juarenses: risky, unprotected, war, criminalizing, in which the positive collective identity is socially denied environments. It highlights the fact that this structural violence is observed not only in those who are excluded from health care, access to education or work. Risky environments and deprotection also allude to the lack of family and social support networks, insecurity, the exercise of physical and verbal violence, both direct and indirect to the various modes of interpersonal, communal and collective violence exposure. With regard to the group, identified as a risk group, it develops stereotypes that some of its members seem to assume ownership.

In this sense, understand some of the expressions made by teenagers and young men and women, when asked about their rights and responsibilities in the workshops held at the Autonomous University of Ciudad Juárez (UACJ) in a Municipal Community Center (MCC) and a Technical High School in the town. In this, students performed the script, the dolls and the representation of a puppet, which allows to approach their imaginary. In the CCM a workshop was held on November 25, 2011, eight young him that formed a group of five women and three men, aged between 16 and 23 years, students who develop activities in support of the CCM participated, as interns or social service providers a Center of Industrial Technological Research and Services (CETIS) and two institutes UACJ and one Technological Institute of Ciudad Juarez (ITCJ), inhabitants of the Independence II, Mexican Revolution colonies Oasis Revolution and Mexico 68, the west of the city. The October 25, 2012 we worked on the UACJ with undergraduates, integrating a group of six women between 21 and 27 years old and a five men aged between 22 and 27 years old. In high school he worked with 32 students aged between 13 and 14 years, residents of the colonies Pancho Villa, Aztecs, Jarudo. The workshop was held on 16 January 2012 and the puppet workshop from February to May 2012. On June 4, the work was presented at the school premises.

3. Your Rights and Responsibilities

For CCM youth, conceptions expressed in relation to their rights and responsibilities refer to both male predominance gender patterns and the recognition of certain powers that suggest some incipient changes. For this exercise two teams, one composed of women and a mixed integrated. While in the first to equity and access to areas of activity dominated by men, in the second a position where homophobia and male dominance is still present appeal is made manifest. For example, women express their conviction that their rights imply, among other powers, the access to pursue careers and men have jobs, access to specifying command posts. Identified gender equality and the right to the fun, which in turn means transgressing other areas usually considered male, as has been documented among other Balderas (1999) and Zermeno (2004). Having a home is another right to which they referred. As their responsibilities mentioned housework, care for children and husband, be

attentive and understanding, educated, given to respect and work if required, suggesting that it is considered as the first option that the man work and provide, as they assume the housework, the care and attention. As responsibilities of men, besides working, give love, be gentlemanly and respectful, aspects linked to what has been called new masculinity, and to do household chores, care for and educate their children and recognize gender equality identified. It is interesting that the rights of men consider expressing feelings, being treated like women, to express their sexual preference and have a home. In addition to access to education, right to work and have fun.

The mixed team raises some differences. Being female, ironing, washing and cooking: Referring to the rights of women some attributes traditionally assigned to women are recorded. Others are significant in the local context. For example, the right to life proper to every human being, being raised by young people in a town in quasi-military status and criminalizing, where the young people are victims of various forms of violence, acquires an emphasis highlight, as the right to have children and to remain silent. Similarly, it is noteworthy that among the responsibilities of women mentioned the bear attacks and silent. The negative view is reinforced by the exclusion, when given the responsibilities of not studying and not working. Others are of the traditional kind: raise children well, washing and cooking. This tension between the participants of the joint team is seen most clearly when the responsibilities and rights of men are mentioned. The first a dominant male gaze and homophobic stands, if it is accepted that men should support their family, avoid mourn not accept homosexuals and set a good example. The rights of men comprise the living and access to decent work, two constant demands. Since the stereotypical masculinity be the womanizing, heavy drinking, bullying and being macho mentioned. With these attributes in mind, the fun takes on a different connotation. The right to religion, a freedom in the exercise in this city has allowed the establishment and growth of various religious faiths, who have contributed their doctrines and beliefs to prevent violence and provide comfort, as recorded in the past contributed to the social mobilization and political participation.

With college he worked with a technique that allowed the young people to express individually what they like and what they dislike about being young. His judgments allow contrast their individual perspectives and approaches to compare women and men. To this

end, specific cases are discussed and the topics are approached from the sobrelexicación or proliferation of terms (Molero, Romero and Head, 2003) that make use to refer to their youth be identified. Arranging concepts originally drafted without saving distinguish a higher order in (what I like) of an outside (which I dislike) is displayed. The first case, a 21-year-olds say, to identify what they like and dislike about being young, a clear consistency, it is assumed as an actor able to decide for herself and simultaneously subject to bias. Another 22 year old is identified with novelty, spontaneity, mobility and detachment from the routine, but continues to show the contradictions of his status: You can be independent and hardworking, but must constantly prove their legal existence or personality legal by the prejudices and perhaps shared with others and other conditions of vulnerability and fear, so his speech on what he dislikes is a constant reference to us.

Enjoy this stage of life, the anxiety of discovery, recognized the beauty of youth and the desire to experience everything, from infatuation to the fullness of love in its many facets, are for a 24 year old student of the counterparty that recognizes and appreciates, but also of what he considers lack: wisdom and experience. The first observed in the elderly and children, the second because it demonstrates their anxieties. Manifests conform to the advantages your household, but not with some bilógicos effects of being a woman, because not all people understand it. This convenience offered membership and permanence in the family also possible that some people might consider it all the more easy, to recreational activities and not be in need of work, allowing, among other things, provide the body hours relaxation, lower stress levels and better health while accessing the study. These advantages involve, as shown in a 26 years, his counterpart, disrespect, relying on family and the recognition that the existing order will have to take responsibility, including work.

For another student of 26 years, some attributes are common, as the opportunity to experience more destinations, have few responsibilities or possible learning when something interested. Youth as a passing phase: it is located in the body "because time goes by so fast, ha ha, and soon cease to be"; and on the context and limitations conceived in the middle: "I hate being young at this time because I live in a very limited world, there is little security or freedom of expression."

Being assertive, able to make decisions, with stable job and a student are some things you enjoy another 27 university, which like to do different things, play, "collecting simple treasures" and be cheerful. To assume a distinction, in so doing confronts as disgust repression, double standards, monitoring well and malicious, and the intervention in his life by considering him vulnerable condition however, recognizes: "Discovering that people see me although I often fails to perceive and this put me at risk. "

The prospect of respondents university students offers similarities and differences. For example, a 22 year old student stands his displeasure by prejudice, lack of opportunities, fear, hatred and even what it considers the implementation of "public policy against" youth. Instead, values the immaturity and impulsivity, as signs of that attitude that does not conform with what (s) is provided. In that sense, the time we live in and that you have held in high esteem, it is possible to enjoy things without apparent facts or relevance that in another time and under the shadow of maturity may not be permissible, as the joy and the expression of feelings.

Given the time of life and to live, remember that in a sense when you're young everything is to-come, the physical and intellectual capabilities are a heritage that ideally, with few responsibilities, provides the ability to plan and consider dreams, with a wide range of probabilities that allow further and hypothetically, change course if required or desired. However, this heritage is insufficient in an order where consumption is emblematic and quasi money capital is indispensable. Lacking this could mean "not having a place in life." For a student of 26 years, the future and the past are factors that are knotted in his mind: the future is not relevant and no matter what consequences occur so now it's done, but because of dislike having to respond (ergo responsibility), the problems of the past and those who will have to face in the future, even as obligations of living together: "work, behave, dress, everything that 'says' society that's fine." Similarly, the taste of freedom is facing difficulties to freely express "our ideals" and break stereotypes.

The future has a different view on a 27-year, providing "seed things today to harvest tomorrow." This harvest seen as likely to change the world, the right to be idealistic and escape the influence of money, recognizing that it faced adverse conditions that closed power circles, corruption and authorities who pose stereotype: "Believing that being young is the same as being criminal. " By themselves, some attributes of the stereotype are of disgust, such as weapons and drugs. However, "the lack of involvement of young people for others" suffers and instead consider benefits without trying to get creditors to them. In this sense better they understand the implications of what it means "to work for what I want." In the exercise of freedom and independence it wrong and risk failure, conceiving living as the activity that resists the routine and experience conducive to learning.

Another young college he likes the physical and mental conditions often attributed to youth, as well as the possibility that the horizon of life can imagine and it offers the opportunity to set goals short and long term. Work against a possible disability, ignorance, inexperience and emotional weakness.

The experience with adolescents and offered a different address, but no stranger to concerns identified here. They emphasize the connotations of a sexual nature, the tension between men and women, violent language in the participants emphasizing the subordination of women. They also state for access to fundamental rights such as having parents, education, food and health. Even making the future a present to include the right to work. To seek their views two group strategies were used. Vessel technique was used in the first, asking them each time that corresponded their turn to participate in subsequent rounds mention that they were entitled to or what their responsibilities. The participants were free to ask for rights or responsibilities.

The identification of rights could be classified in three main domains. The right to life, a family, a home and having parents: the first, at least four fundamental in the context juarene contemplated. In the second, access to food, health, clothing, education, fun and work, unmet social demands expressed in the locality. Expression, religion, sex, having a partner and privacy: in the third, called to various freedoms are included. As can be seen,

usually rights could be associated with the experience of adulthood, are incorporated into the fundamental rights in the exercise not distinguish age, race or sex. Which are mentioned among the adolescents talk about their vision, but also and relevant way of what they observe in their daily experience. An example of their student status, the right to submit exam.

The influence of their student status is reinforced in the identification of their obligations to attend school, punctuality, orderliness, fulfill tasks, respect rules, have good grades and not *zorrear*sela,¹ among others. That is, order, rules and compliance with its provisions widely prevalent conception of their duties, these are such that there is no choice. Failure generates conflicts associated with the ever-present risk of being subject to a wide range of possible sanctions. Three obligations are distinguished to be related to preventive health: personal hygiene, stay away from drugs and condom use, the latter particularly could relate to school activities preventive information on sexuality, however as shown below, appears more related to a speech with strong sexual content present in this population, a situation that also warned in a previous experience Pacheco and others (2010).

One mixed, integrated only by men either single women: In order to deepen the understanding of rights and responsibilities of men and women, three groups were organized. They were asked to express what rights were and what the responsibilities of men and women. In the mixed group, gender stereotypes and sexual references are dominant both in speaking of rights responsibilities. It should be noted that the positioning suggests speaking of the rights of women: dress as you like, have fun, be respected and not be pressured regarding the exercise of their sexuality. Regarding the latter, the responsibility to care offers at least two readings: exercise their sexuality responsibly or, well, not assume that the other be careful and responsible. For men, the mention of the idea of sharing tasks care of children and home, offered a new interference of the adult world, which appears not be for some (as) far away.

¹ Hace referencia a lo que suele denominarse coloquialmente "irse de pinta" o no asistir a la escuela haciendo creer a sus padres que sí lo hicieron.

In the group of men, sexual references and the subordination of women and gender essentialist patterns they come together to fundamental rights and benefits of a dominant position by men. Thus, women have the right to exercise a wide skill in the exercise of their sexuality on behalf of these men, who are preparing to be respected and cared for by responsible and female workers fed. This last feature is for women, if need be precise, their right and their responsibility. Men have identified their responsibilities in the areas of school, work, home and body. Their rights, in addition to the benefits listed, set out from the have and the freedom to do, hedonism appears to be dominant: eat, sleep, sex and entertainment are some of their expressions. It is not possible to say whether it happiness to which they refer, along with the rights to live, privacy, education and respect resides. His responsibilities, as noted, these involve various environments and, it follows, raise their own demands, by offsetting the individual as his own satisfaction.

Meanwhile, women traditionally attributed to reiterate men and women responsibilities. In their rights it has presented the family, home, boyfriends and name, as well as access to liberty, privacy and life. His claim is to be manifested loved and respected. This does not seem to apply to other women: in-law, accounting for most of them, but do not perceive at the time, his likely position in the family arrangement future. You have to be maintained and reiterated maid rights are different positions between men and women, yet their right to identify the job. These expressions are not generalizable and should be taken considering the context in which the interaction occurred, and the mutual influence between the participants. However, it is symptomatic that in the subsequent group session to these exercises and to the manifest ignorance that the researcher had the use of some of the terms used to refer to sexual practices, were women who rush to define and explain. That is, it expresses a common discourse that is part of the communication experience practicing together men and women. Do not judge or presuppose that these expressions allude to practices actually implemented and adolescents, it does seem to indicate is overexposure to messages that refer directly to the exercise of sexuality and that access is being facilitated and / or permitted.

4. Conclusion

As can be seen, the position held in the social arrangement, the characteristics of the interactions that unfold and socioeconomic context in which stereotypes and imaginary occur, outlining the guidelines that guide the participation of the young people in the construction of citizenship. The reiteration of gender mandates where men show dominant receptors responsible for some work and reluctantly care benefits; the recognition and effective enjoyment of the beauty and benefits of being an adult is not complicate and contradict with the demands of recognition. The certainty of being in unsafe and be positioned as a risk group, problematize citizen participation and building a citizenship fincada on mutual commitment.

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